

# The American Citizen.

Volume XI. No. 30.  
Three Dollars a year, if paid in advance.

**ADVERTISING.**—Marriages and deaths, of five lines or less, published as news; Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, notices designed to call attention to private enterprises, are charged for. No characters work is done, and all bills are due when the labor is done. Advertisements in the first column are charged at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Ten lines or less constitute a square. A liberal discount is made for those who advertise by the year.

Saturday Morning, July 27, 1861.

## The Late Glorious Victory and its Results.

As the details reach us of the great battle of Sunday last, we find the casualties of the Confederate army much reduced from the first estimate; while the number of the Federal dead, wounded and captured, are much increased. Still our President, in a private despatch to his wife, in full view of the mighty results of this victory, has well said that it is "dearly bought."

While our people have great reasons to rejoice over the brilliant and glorious victory achieved by our arms, while we must see that it has strengthened the cause of Southern freedom—carried dismay into the hearts of the enemy, and will largely contribute to force an early recognition of our rights, our character and our independence, from the Cabinets of Europe; we must still pause at the great sacrifice by which this grand victory has been purchased.

Noble blood has been shed. Many a vigorous youth has been cut down, in all the pride and buoyancy of early manhood, and many loving households have been made desolate. Names have already reached us, of those who have sealed our independence with their blood. The names of McWILLIE, ANDERSON, TAYLOR, HILL and WENTZ, from Madison county, are already enrolled in our hearts as among the first martyrs in the cause of Southern Independence. And when full details shall have been received of the honored dead of this county, other names may be added to the illustrious roll of departed heroes.

To these and others who have fallen in successful stemming the tide of abolition invaders, there are sons, brothers, fathers and friends, ready to start forth as their avengers. The dastardly minions of the Black Republican despotism of the North will again be met. Hecatombs of the enemy will again be slain, and again the foot of an invader shall no longer pollute our soil.

The names of some of the wounded of this county have also reached us. Tucker, Drane, Magruder, Hart, and Brown, with others who received honorable wounds in this grand engagement, were doubtless in the van of the battle. They, too, will be remembered. And we trust and believe (from the reports of the medical condition of the wounded) that they will again be seen in the ranks of our country's defenders, and their stalwart blows will again be felt by the foe.

This first pitched battle of our glorious revolution manifests to the world the true character of our people. We believe similar results will follow every battle that may be fought during the war that has been wickedly forced upon us. Still, as our Congress has most gloriously recommended, we recognize in this glorious victory the hand of a Higher Power. The God of battles is with us, as He was with our fathers in our first revolution against tyranny. And we should all most devoutly and cheerfully respond to the recommendation of Congress by offering up to Him our "ardent thanks giving and praise for this mighty deliverance."

**THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.**—We call attention to the able and patriotic communication of Col. T. C. Tupper, in another column. Particularly to some of our citizens, who sang psalms to secession, and who have not offered to loan the Confederate Government more than six-fifths of their cotton.

The address speaks for itself. Now is the time for every man to show his hand—it is no time for dillying—we want no wordy patriots now!

**WE** call the attention of our readers to the communication of Dr. Wm. M. Reid, to be found in another column. We regret that Dr. Reid is so situated he cannot raise the company he contemplated; and trust this situation may be hereafter such (in case this war should not be speedily brought to a close) that he can offer his valuable services to his country.

We heartily endorse his recommendation of Capt. Wm. Priestley. Capt. Priestley is a good tactician, one who has been accustomed to command, is firm and self-possessed—just the man to lead a forlorn hope.

## A Correction.

Mr. Bosworth: In your last Citizen you gave me too much credit in saying that I had presented the sword to Capt. Dudley. The money for the sword was given by the citizens of Canton and the county, and, particularly, from Madison Station neighborhood. Please make the correction and oblige

JOHN H. CHEATHAM.

## Canton Female Institute.

The academic session of this institution, commencing last October, closed on last evening. We were pleased to learn that the school has been well patronized, and that it has been in a prosperous condition from the commencement to the close of the session. The Principal and the Trustees on several occasions, during the present state of affairs, have had a public examination, and it was therefore dispensed with.

On the evening of Wednesday, the young ladies of the Musical Department gave a concert at the institute, which was well attended by the parents, relatives and friends of the pupils.

The young ladies acquitted themselves with credit, and the music was properly appreciated by the audience.

On Thursday night there was another concert at the institute, which was again largely attended; and, unfortunately for the appreciating audience, there was an unusual number of Young Americans on hand, and among the number there were a few who tried to see how much noise they could make, and who were disturbing the exercises to behaving themselves as boys should do. The boys who behaved themselves, like little men, should show their indignation to those who caused the noise and disturbance. They know them; we do not. All we know is, that the audience was disturbed, annoyed and disgusted by the course of some of them.

At the close of the concert a gold medal was conferred upon Miss Mary Ewing, daughter of our fellow-citizen Adam Ewing, for deportment, she having passed through a session of 10 months without violating a rule of the institute. The pupils of the institute, with one accord, awarded it to her without knowing the determination of the Principal.

A gold medal was also awarded by the Professor of Music, to Miss Martha Lockett, for progress and proficiency in music, since the commencement of the session just closed, she having shown a zeal in practicing her lessons, and a devoted attention to instruction, which warranted the conferment of the medal.

The medals were delivered to the recipients by our esteemed fellow-citizen, O. A. Lockett, Esq.

We anticipate a full and overflowing school for the next session. The institute deserves a liberal and hearty support from our enlightened community, and it will receive it.

## Correspondence of the Citizen.

SHARON, July 23, 1861.

Mr. Bosworth:—You will please find \$5, a part of what I owe you, and bear with my delinquency.

Our orchard is laden with fruit, but I will boast of nothing except plums. The harvest of the black is over, but the specimen I send you herewith is of a higher grade still. I have lost the label, but I think the name given it was JEFFERSON. It deserves that cognomen. Let those who throw my apples in the shade, try if they can excel these plums.

Respectfully, W. B. NORTON.

Norton:—The plums of our friend Norton were unsurpassed by any fruit of that species we have ever seen. He may well defy competition.

## Dispatch from Capt. Singleton.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

J. W. Baughn, Esq., received the following dispatch, dated Culpepper, July 25th:

Company Confederates.—Lost three killed—Taylor, Jos. Hill and W. W. Wynn. Wounded—Drane, Magruder, Brown and J. Hart.

Cavalry Rifles.—Two killed—Captain and McCain. Wounded—Tucker and Alex. Bishop. O. R. SINGLETON.

\*As there was no one in the company by this name it is supposed to be Geo. Weintz, a printer, recently employed in the office of the Citizen and who left with the Confederates.—Ed. CITIZEN.

## To the Editor of the Citizen:

I undertook to raise a volunteer company for the war, in the Confederate service; I hoped to make it of men who could engage in it and leave home without great sacrifice or serious detriment. It is with regret now that private reasons influence me to drop all idea of it.

If my friends are disappointed by my declension, and desire to go to the war—in addition to other names now proposing to raise companies in this section—I would suggest the name of Capt. Wm. Priestley, as a proper nucleus for a company. Of him I can, with emphasis, use the language the "Commonwealth," so flatteringly used of me last week: "He would be the right man in the right place."

Yours, Respectfully, W. D. M. REID.

July 23d, 1861.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Richmond, July 24. An intelligent and reliable gentleman from South Carolina, who had a prominent position on the battle-field, says that South Carolina had seven regiments, including Hampton's Legion, in the battle.

The Second Regiment, under Col. Ker-shaw, was in the hottest of the fight, and with Col. Cash's regiment and Col. Sloan's Fourth, were the first that engaged the enemy. They were stationed to the left of the other South Carolina regiments, with the Louisiana troops. Adjutant Wilks, Lieutenant Farland and other officers were killed.

Col. Kirkland's North Carolina regiment, and Kelly's Louisiana regiment, constituted the center of the general line, and held Mitchell's Ford, which is on a direct line from Halifax Court House to Manassas. These regiments were under a cannonade from sunrise to sunset; but, being entrenched, suffered little. Just before sundown, when the right wing of the enemy gave way, they were ordered to charge a battery on their front, which they executed in a gallant style, under the command of Gen. Bonham, the enemy promptly retiring. These regiments suffered slightly.

The pursued the enemy to Centerville, and took \$9,000,000 worth of Federal property.

Fortress Monroe, July 24. The important movement from Old Point which was intended, is postponed on account of the reverse at Manassas.

A schooner from Norfolk, heavily laden, ran the blockade at Newport News, and went up James river. Only six shots were fired at her.

Washington, July 25.—The Federal pickets at Falls Church were driven in yesterday. McClellan will arrive here today to assume command.

The War Department is busily engaged in a thorough reorganization of the army.

The old system will be entirely changed. Reliable officers will be provided, who will be subjected to a close examination by a board of officers appointed by the War Department.

Two brothers named Bradley, one a student of medicine, have been arrested as spies.

The Federal pickets have been withdrawn two miles outside of Alexandria.

It is reported that 80,000 have been accepted already for the Confederate army.

Washington, July 25.—It is the general impression that France and England are discussing the subject of the blockade of Southern ports, with a view to the propositions to the Government back upon the line occupied three months ago.

The World's special correspondence says that a large body of Confederates are engaged between Washington, July 25.—Col. Bartlett, of the 5th Mississippi Regiment, has been brought in a prisoner.

Indianapolis, July 25.—Two of the regiments of the three months volunteers have returned and been mustered out of the service.

Washington, July 25.—All the letters from the War Department to troops wishing to be mustered into service have been stopped.

Your Regiment is accepted with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke all commissions of officers who prove to be incompetent.

Louisville, July 25.—The Cincinnati paper contains an article from the New York Tribune, charging the Cabinet of Lincoln with incompetency, and calls upon it to resign. It says the late result shows the recklessness of the Lincolnian attempt at war.

Washington, July 25.—There is no doubt but that the reason why the rebels declined to pursue the retreating forces farther, was that a panic occurred among them, and they retired to their own entrenchments.

Richmond, July 25.—Major Robert Wheat, of New Orleans, is shot through the body. His recovery doubtful.

## MISS. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ON and after Sunday the 21st instant, the Morning Express Train from Canton, Tenn., and the Evening Express Train from Jackson and Grand Junction, Tenn., will be discontinued.

The Mail Train will be run as usual, making close connections in the morning at Jackson and Grand Junction, Tenn., and in the evening at Canton, with trains of the N. O., J. and G. N. R. R.

E. D. FROST, Supt. So. Div.

July 20, 1861.—11

## BOARD POLICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Police of Madison County, will be held at the Courthouse thereof, on the 3d Monday in August next.

J. R. POWELL.

July 20, 1861.—4

## The Confederate Loan.

Fellow Citizens of Madison County:

Having been appointed by the Government of the Confederate States a Commissioner to bring before the people of this county the subject of the Confederate Loan, and to receive subscriptions therefor, I take this method of again calling your attention to this important subject.

It is proposed, as most of you are aware, that the Government will now take the pledge of the planter for such part of the proceeds of his crop as the planter may be willing to subscribe; and when the crop is sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Government, the subscriber will receive the bonds of the Government bearing 8 per cent. interest for the amount subscribed.

The planter can select his own merchant to sell his cotton, and take such time to deliver and sell it as will enable him to get an average price.

Subscriptions in money will also be received—and should the planter prefer, he may subscribe cotton, or other produce, or money in the alternative.

Many of you have already subscribed to this loan liberally; many others have subscribed less amounts in view of the drought, and the prospect of a light crop; while some have not yet manifested the amount which they intend to loan the Government.

Now, the reasons for delay and particular caution in this respect, have ceased. Providence has smiled upon us, with genial showers, throughout the county; and we have the promise of an abundant harvest—more abundant, it is believed, than any during the last ten years. Now is the time for those who have hitherto delayed their subscriptions, and those who have not yet come up to the full measure of their ability, to manifest their patriotism by promptly coming forward to sustain the Government of their choice.

Remember that this proposed subscription is not a gift—it is a loan; and, in every point of view, it is the best investment that ever was offered in the shape of a Government loan.

The rate of interest allowed is higher than was ever known in such cases; and the security upon which it rests is precisely the same as that on which is based all your property of every kind whatsoever.

The taking of these bonds, therefore, is one of those enterprises in which you cannot possibly lose. You loan money to your neighbor; he fails, and you lose the investment. You purchase property; it depreciates on your hands—is lost amid conflagrations or the devastations of war, and you lose the investment. But these bonds will stand as long as your Government stands. When that fails, your all is gone—lands, negroes, merchandise, notes and bills of exchange—all are worthless.

But is there not a higher motive for this investment than its mere profit? The war must be prosecuted—the Government must be sustained—with money, as well as men—or it fails—is overthrown—we are subjected—and are in a worse condition of vassalage than the meanest serf in the Russian Empire.

Our Government is yet only five months old. With a Government thus in its infancy, we cannot, for obvious reasons, go into the markets of foreign nations for a loan; and I rejoice that it is so. The people of the Confederate States are able to sustain their Government without foreign aid—and they will do it. Let this war continue one, five, ten, or twenty years, and our brave sons, with the products of the toiling fields, which a kind Providence has given us, will amply furnish the sinews of war. While the people—the sovereign people—the source of all power in the Government—will hold these bonds and preserve inviolate the security on which they are based.

I repeat, the war must be prosecuted, and the Government must be sustained. Madison county has already furnished five companies, and other individual soldiers, for the defense of our country. Two other companies are in a forward state of preparation for the field. Nearly every family in the county is represented by one or more loved ones, now ready to bear their breasts to the foe. Are these brave men to be unclothed and unarmed and unfurnished with proper arms, while engaged in the defense of all you hold dear and valuable in this life? Is the blood of your sons, your brothers and your fathers less valuable to you than your cotton bales?

This is the time when true patriotism will manifest itself—when the ring of the true metal will be heard and known, and the base alloy will be exposed.

It is true, there are some among us whose situation and circumstances are such that they cannot now contribute any aid to the Government, simply because they have not the means at their command. Such persons should be excused; and we should regret with them their inability to participate in the glorious privilege of sustaining those brave men who are at this moment fighting for our liberties. But of those, if there be any such, who have the means, and regardless of all the inducements and appeals that passing events present to their view, will not set apart a portion of their abundance to aid their country in this hour of trial, I have no word of reproach—no denunciation to make, but I would leave them to that sure and inevitable punishment arising from the estimate which their fellow-citizens will place upon their conduct now and for all time to come.

It is objected that this plan for raising a revenue for the Government does not operate equally upon the people; and taxation is recommended. Well, this is the only plan we have offered to you. Taxation has not been resorted to. It is only under this plan that we can now aid our Government.

We must adopt this plan, or our Government must be without means for its support. This, perhaps, is a sufficient answer to the objection. But I must say, I approve the plan; I think it is the wisest that could be adopted.

We have commenced the enterprise of achieving and maintaining our independence on the voluntary system. We have established a Government of our own free will and choice. We have not found it necessary to resort to a system of conscription or drafting to furnish a sufficient army for our

defense. We take no thought of how we shall equalize the burden of furnishing soldiers upon the different sections of the community. All are ready to shed their blood, if necessary, in defense of our country. And the drafting, if any is to be done, will be for a few to stay at home.

Should we be less liberal of our means than the blood of our fellow-citizens? Should we chaffer about the fact of our furnishing a few dollars more of pecuniary aid to our Government than our neighbor, when, perhaps, that neighbor has sent all his sons to the field?

Again, while a Government is yet in its infancy, it has a character to form among the family of nations. The probable permanency of our Government must depend upon its ability to maintain itself, and the manifest disposition of the people to sustain it. This is exhibited more forcibly by the voluntary system of furnishing men and means, than by the arbitrary system of conscription and taxation.

Moreover, the construction of an equitable system of taxation would be tedious, and its execution expensive. It would not be adapted to such an emergency as is now upon us. Besides, the payment of the tax in the present deranged condition of trade and commerce, might be excessively burdensome on the people.

But many object to subscribing a portion of their means on account of being in debt. It is unquestionably our duty to pay our debts. But we should remember that we owe a paramount duty to our Government; that the interests of the creditor and debtor both are involved in the success and permanency of the Government. Few creditors will be found who will not assent to the principle, and take the Confederate bonds in payment, or give an extension of time to the debtor. And you must all be aware that the now universal public sentiment will result in such legislation as will stay the hands of such creditors as would seek to sell the property of such of their debtors as have contributed their income to the aid of the Government.

I have heard some of our wealthy citizens remark that they have already subscribed a small portion of their crop to this loan, and were ready to increase their subscription, if it should be necessary. I would respectfully suggest that it is NECESSARY. The necessity is here, now upon us. Every patriot should now come up to the full measure of his ability. The Black Republican despotism of the North have announced their programme of bringing to the field half a million of men, with an annual expenditure of \$400,000,000 to compass our subjugation. This vast army must be met and defeated. Although the enemy has suffered a most disastrous defeat—his army dispersed, disorganized and routed on this side of the Potomac, and our brave soldiers gained one of the most brilliant and glorious victories ever achieved on this continent; still we see he is making the most strenuous and desperate exertions to retrieve his recent terrible losses; and that he must be taught many other lessons of the prowess of our people before we shall have conquered a lasting peace.

Now, it is at such a time, and under such circumstances, that a large and liberal pecuniary contribution to our Government—such as we are able to make—will encourage the hearts of our brave defenders, strike terror into the ranks of the enemy, and proclaim to the nations of the earth the true character and condition of the Southern people.

Come up, then, promptly, and manifest your confidence in your Government, and your gratitude to a kind Providence for the unprecedented abundance of the products of your fields.

I have thus, in compliance with my duty, thrown out a few remarks, which, I trust, may be suggestive of more detailed arguments in favor of the Confederate loan. I have made no appointments, but will meet the people at any point that may be indicated. In the meantime, subscription lists may be found in Canton at the Banking House of Gen. Richard Winter, at my office, at the two Drug Stores, and other business houses, also at Camden, Sharon and Vernon.

T. C. TUPPER, Commissioner of Confederate States.

The Formal Expulsion of the Southern Senators.—The following is the resolution providing for the expulsion of the Southern Senators, offered by Clark, of New Hampshire, and adopted by the Senate:

WHEREAS, A conspiracy has been formed against the peace, union and liberties of the people and government of the United States; and in furtherance of such conspiracy, a portion of the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, have attempted to withdraw those States from the Union, and are now in arms against the government; and whereas, James M. Mason and Robert M. T. Hunter, Senators from Virginia; Thos. L. Clingman and Thomas Brazz, Senators from North Carolina; James Chesnut, Jr., Senator from South Carolina; A. O. P. Nicholson, Senator from Tennessee; William K. Sebastian and Charles B. Mitchell, Senators from Arkansas; John Hemphill and Louis T. Wigfall, Senators from Texas, have failed to appear in their seats in the Senate, and to aid the Government in this important crisis; and it is apparent to the Senate that said Senators are engaged in said conspiracy for the destruction of the Union and government, or with full knowledge of such conspiracy, have failed to advise the government of its progress or aid in its suppression; therefore,

Resolved, That said Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Brazz, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebastian, Hemphill, and Wigfall be, and they hereby are, each and all of them, expelled from the Senate of the United States.

The vote stood as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson, of Missouri, Johnson, of Tennessee, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Rice—10.

## AGENCY.

MR. J. S. VAN RONSEL holds my power of Attorney during my absence.

M. JOEL.

June 29, 1861.

## To the Public.

The facts in relation to the death of my deceased relative, J. H. Ozier, I consider it incumbent upon me to lay before the public. In the opinion of the undersigned, J. H. Ozier was first murdered on the morning of the 16th of July, and then the torch applied by the murderer, or his accomplices, to the stable, in one end of which was his (J. H. Ozier's) bed.

That he was murdered, it suffices to know that one of his friends, a man of character, who was patrolling, passed by the stable at 3 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 16th inst., and then saw no fire light at the stable. The fire was discovered a short time before four o'clock.

On the fire being discovered, one of the neighbors called to the deceased through an open window, loud enough to have awakened any human being.

Another man of character, upon arriving at the spot, saw that there was no fire at the end of the stable where the deceased slept. He states that there was no fire within from forty to sixty feet of the apartment where the deceased slept.

It is known that the deceased went into his apartment to go to sleep at or about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 15th inst.

Before the fire reached the apartment, there was a great noise from the people, nine horses, two mules and sixteen dogs, which were consumed in the same conflagration with the deceased and the stable.

The deceased was easy to waken, and upon being remonstrated with upon his carelessness in frequently leaving his window and door open, has been heard to remark that no one could enter his room without his knowing of it.

When his remains were found after the fire, they were found on the remnants of the mattress, evidently indicating the same position upon the mattress in which he had gone to sleep.

The inside lock was found turned, but the key was not found; and the murderer would likely have locked the door after he had done the deed.

Who was the murderer? It is of course impossible for me to solve that myself.

The only light that I know of that can be thrown on that subject is, that it was supposed that he had money in his room; and he stated to me on the 15th inst., that he had some money, and wanted me to go the next day to New Orleans, to purchase produce.

And it is known that, on the 15th inst., he was extremely bitter in denouncing the conduct of a collection of Yankees, assembled on the gallery of Pearce's Hotel, near the depot, criticising and sneering at the brave troops of the Southern Confederacy, who were then passing up the railroad to the defence and protection of all we hold dear.

If there be any John Brown men among us they could not have commenced firing the town for their purpose at a better place than the one they selected; and but for the change of the wind, doubtless, the most of the city of Canton would have been burned down.

H. L. OZIER.

## Artificial Teeth.

The best, cheapest and most reliable Dental Establishment in the South is Dr. K. & L. A. Canton. Their facilities for manipulating Artificial Teeth are unsurpassed by any Practical Dentist in the South. As much as desired, prepared to suit, by the latest and best process, and at prices to suit the times.

Persons requiring superior Dentistry should procure it where they can rely upon the experience, skill and integrity which Dental science can produce.

Office—One door East of the Stone House. KIRKPATRICK & ROWE, CANTON, MISS.

## SETTLE UP.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, on open account, are requested to call and settle up by note or otherwise. We are willing to take Treasury Notes of the State of Mississippi, or of the Confederate States, at par, in payment of our accounts.

W. A. STEELE & CO. July 20, 1861.—11 P. S. Treasury Notes of State of Mississippi taken at par for Goods.

## Mississippi Central Railroad.

ON and after date, the Passenger Trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad will run as follows: Express, leaves Canton 8.30 A. M.; arrives at Grand Junction 9.40 P. M. and Jackson, Tenn., 1.45 A. M.

Mail, leaves Canton 8.05 P. M.; arrives at Grand Junction 9.40 A. M. and Jackson, Tenn., 1.45 P. M.

RETURNING, Express, leaves Jackson, Tenn., 6.30 P. M.; leaves Grand Junction 10.45 P. M. and arrives at Canton 3 A. M.

Mail, leaves Jackson, Tenn., 6.30 A. M.; leaves Grand Junction 10.45 A. M. and arrives at Canton at 8.05 P. M.

Making close connections at Grand Junction with Trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad East and West; at Jackson, Tenn., with Trains of Mobile and Ohio Railroad; at Grenada with Trains of Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; at Vicksburg with Trains of Yazoo City; and at Canton, with Trains of New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, to and from New Orleans and Jackson.

Through Tickets to all important points can be had at the Canton office.

E. D. FROST, Supt. South Div.

## TO THE PUBLIC!

At the solicitation of many friends, I have determined to lay off some LOTS at my place.

THE ARTESIAN SPRINGS, and sell them to Families. Those desiring lots will please see me early, or in my absence leave their names with Messrs. Cassell & Baughn.

The price of Lots from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty dollars. Those who desire it can purchase on time, by paying interest. I desire to know, very soon, who wants Lots. Hand in your names now while the opportunity offers.

Improved Lots can be purchased, if desired. WM. R. LUCKETT. July 6th, 1861.—3m

## NOTICE.

THE partnership lately existing under the firm name of Davis, Smith & Co., has been dissolved under its own terms, by the consent of Abram Davis and Charles Duffee, my late partners. And I hereby give notice that I alone am authorized to receipt for any claims due the late firm, and am authorized to execute all the contracts of said firm.

GUSTAVUS SMITH. Canton, June 22, '61—25

# Co Travelers.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL DRINK OF THE AGE!!

## CROOKES'S

INVIGORATING AROMATIC VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS!

FOR RESTORING AND PRESERVING HEALTH!

Prepared from Aromatic Bitter Herbs:

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN!

An agreeable and palatable Invigorating Tonic, prepared from Aromatic Bitter Herbs, considered with a pure spirit, improved and perfected by one of our veteran and eminent physicians during a practice of thirty years, in the latter part of which he used these Bitters in the treatment of his patients, in the treatment of intestinal diseases, and for purifying the blood.

They cleanse and regulate the functions of digestion, impart vigor and tone to the stomach, strengthen the system, and are unequalled as a tonic of the blood. By continuing the use of a moderate glass full morning and evening, and before meals, for a few weeks, they will afford sustaining power to the body and mind, and will also remove the influence of their health-destroying qualities, that physical condition necessary to the enjoyment of a healthy and vigorous life.

From their purifying influence the skin becomes healthy and bright, and they will gradually remove every trace of eruptions, pimples, blotches, and all other skin diseases, and will also remove the face and body, as they progress in the purification of the blood.